

AGRICULTURAL

INDEX

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The Cornell Countryman

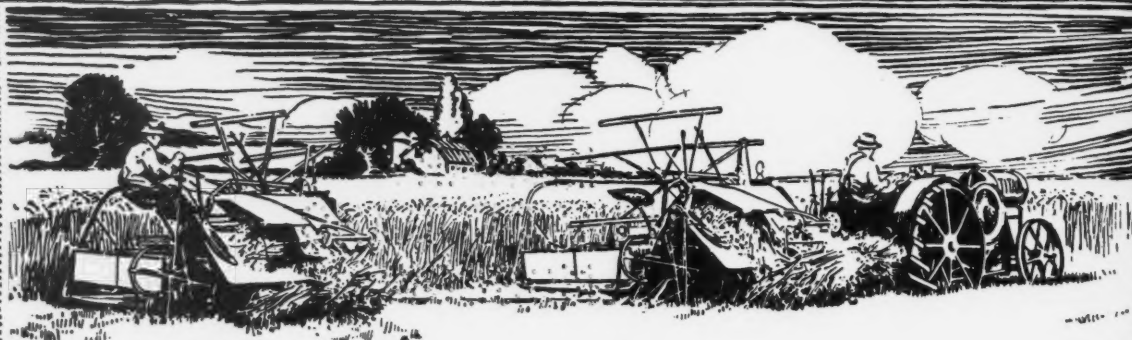


MAY

Volume XIX

1922

Number 8



Agriculture—the Basic Business of America

HARVEST TIME approaches with fair weather signals set. Farm products prices have climbed and general conditions are looking upward. Balmy days are at hand, bringing cheerfulness to the countryside. It is time for the farmer to arm himself with efficient tools and profitable methods.

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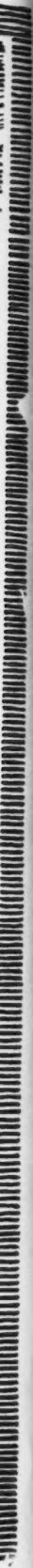
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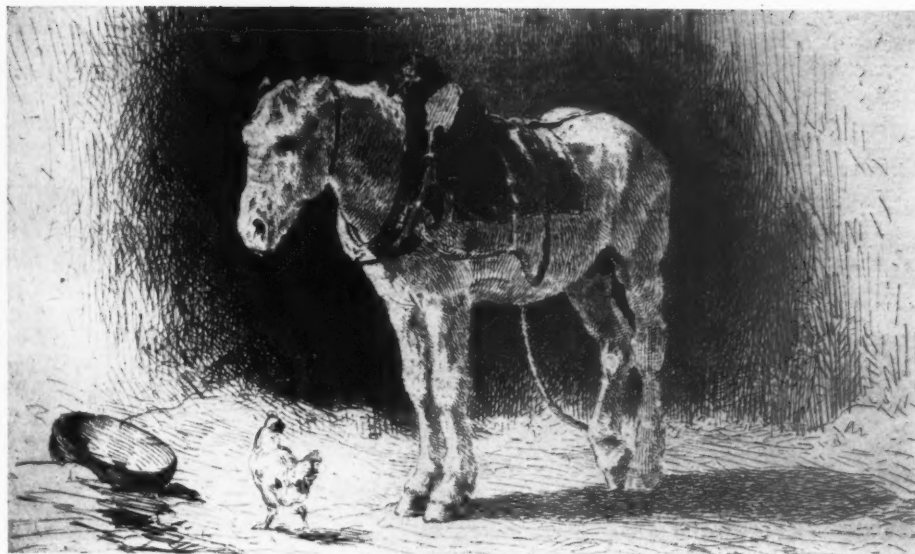
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By Mrs. Anna Botsford Comstock '78. Mrs. Comstock needs no introduction to Cornellians. To folks not Cornellian we will simply say that Mrs. Comstock taught nature study at Cornell so well and for so many years that she won the love and respect not only of Cornellians but of all who came in contact with her and with her work. She is now a candidate for the position of trustee of the university. She deserves to win the election and we hope she will.

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By George F. Warren '04. Mr. Warren could tack on B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. if he so desired. He remained at Cornell after his graduation in 1904 and is now head of the Farm Management Department. During last term, the Fall of 1921, he studied the agricultural economic conditions in Europe as a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture.

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By Eugene Merritt. Mr. Merritt graduated from the College of Arts and Science, Cornell University, in 1903, supplementing this with two years' training in the College of Agriculture; the following nine years, was engaged in statistical and investigational work in the Bureau of Crop Estimates and the Interstate Commerce Commission; in 1914, entered the States Relations Service as an assistant in agricultural education, and upon the resignation of the associate editor for rural economics, rural sociology, and farm management of the Experiment Station Record was assigned to take up his duties; when the Smith-Lever Act went into effect was made assistant to the Director of the States Relations Service, especially with reference to the handling of matters under this Act.

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The Country Road

Courtesy Good Housekeeping

It goes down through the woods back of the pasture and then winds along beside the old river. Some folks say it doesn't get you anywhere. I don't know. Other folks say it's really a short cut, but I guess it all depends on just what you're heading for. I always like to ride out that way myself.

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XIX

MAY, 1922

Number 8

A Chapter of Cornell History

By Anna Botsford Comstock

THERE was widespread agricultural depression during the years 1891-93 and New York State suffered greatly in consequence; the result was a migration of the rural population to the cities. The charity organizations of New York City found it necessary to help these migrants back to their country homes, a task hitherto unheard of in the history of that metropolis. The philanthropists who managed the affairs of "The Association for Improvement of the Condition of the Poor" asked themselves, "What is the matter with the land of New York State that it cannot support its own population?" And then concluded to ask some others the same question. A conference was called to consider the situation to which many up-state people were invited. Mr. George T. Powell, at that time Director of Farmers' Institutes, was invited as an expert and several of the Cornell faculty and the writer were included. The matter seemed so serious that at this conference a Committee for the Promotion of Agriculture in New York State was appointed, with the following personnel: Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman; Robert Fulton Cutting, Treasurer; Wm. H. Tolman, Secretary; the other members were Walter L. Suydam, Wm. E. Dodge, Jacob H. Schiff, George T. Powell, G. Howard Davidson, Howard Townsend, Professor I. P. Roberts, C. McNamee, Mrs. J. R. Lowell, Mrs. J. H. Comstock. Mr. Powell was made Director of the Department of Agricultural Education.

Mr. Powell had no great hopes of changing agricultural conditions immediately; he had had too much experience in his work with Farmers' Institutes to have



JOHN W. SPENCER

"Uncle John" Spencer contributed much to the nature study work at Cornell, especially through his organization of the children in the rural schools of the state into Junior Naturalist and Gardening Clubs:

faith in any sudden revolution of farming methods but he did have great faith in the coming generation, if it could be retained on the farm and educated. It had been his practice to invite the school children of a town to a special session of the Farmers' Institute being conducted there. This was where the writer's connection with the whole affair hinged, for she and Professor Rice were the ones whom Mr. Powell asked most often to conduct these sessions. Many an exciting experience had been ours in trying to interest a seething mob of youngsters in anything else except slapping one another over the heads with their hats or wriggling over or under seats like so many crawfishes let loose. However, we did find that we could interest some of them in birds, animals, and flowers, much to Mr. Powell's satisfaction. Hence, at the first meeting of our Committee, he declared that the first important step in helping agriculture was to interest the children in the farm through nature-

study. The Committee asked what nature-study was like and to show what we meant by the term we went into the district schools of Westchester County and demonstrated the meaning where the Committee could judge the value of the work, by personal examination. The Committee was favorably impressed and I remember well the meeting in the home of Mr. Hewitt at which he said, "This should be a movement too large and fundamental for private support and management; it must be a public enterprise, financed by the State." "Who is fitted to administer such a fund?" was asked and he answered unhesitatingly and with great certainty, "We have an ex-



PROFESSOR AND MRS. JOHN HENRY COMSTOCK
From a painting by Professor Olaf Brauner

cellent Agricultural College at Cornell and it must carry on this work."

Thus it came about that Mr. Fred Nixon, then Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly, was invited to be present at the next meeting and no member of the legislature was more truly interested in our agriculture or more devoted to the farming interests of the State than he. I remember well how keen were his inquiries as to the results of this enterprise and he said: "I wish your plan had been to give immediate relief to the farmers but if you all think this will benefit the farmers of the future an appropriation can be made to start the work." I am sure he was more ready to help because the work was to be carried on by Cornell University; it was through him that Cornell had done its first extension work the year before in conducting for two weeks a school for horticulturists in Chautauqua County, which had been most successful. Be that as it may, an appropriation of \$8000 was given to Cornell that winter for extension work, a part of which should be the teaching of nature-study in the state rural schools.

To say that the professors in the College of Agriculture were filled with misgivings when they were bidden

by the legislature to take this money and use it to teach nature-study in the rural schools would be putting it mildly; but they were good sports and since it was their job they went at it earnestly, perhaps a little gingerly at first until sure of their ground, and then forged ahead. Professor Roberts appointed a committee to inspect the schools and find if any nature-study was being taught in them; Professor Stone was one member of this committee and thus began his long and honorable career at Cornell; another member was Mr. John W. Spencer, a fruit grower of Chautauqua County, who had always lived in a rural community and knew its needs. He was the first to declare that the teacher must be aided by simple, helpful leaflets and it was due largely to his efforts that Professor Bailey, Professor Cavanaugh, and I wrote the first of our Teachers' Leaflets. Later Mr. Spencer was added to our staff and did a most remarkable work; he originated the plans of organizing the children in the schools of the State into Junior Naturalists' Clubs; the members of these clubs paid their dues by writing letters about their nature observations to Mr. Spencer, who very soon became their beloved "Uncle John"; a button and a charter were given for continued, earnest work. It was amazing

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to us all to witness the success of his efforts; through these clubs, there were for some years 30,000 children brought into direct connection with Cornell University. He soon started a leaflet for the Junior Naturalists and it was to help in this enterprise that Miss Alice McCloskey, afterwards the very successful editor of the Rural School Leaflet, was called into the work. Later, Mr. Spencer organized the children of the public schools into Junior Gardeners; at one time he had 25,000 school pupils working in gardens and reporting to him. He had a genius for interesting children in anything in which he himself was interested, and his letters to Junior Naturalists make up a remarkable literature, that may well be studied by those interested in education. Mr. Spencer was an inspiring colleague, and I have often attributed to his enthusiasm and influence the fact that I was drawn into the work permanently. There is no doubt but that his work in the public schools started the movement which later resulted in such great numbers of students matriculating in the College of Agriculture.

After the first year, Professor Roberts placed the whole nature-study work under the supervision of Professor L. H. Bailey and no wiser step could have been taken. Professor Bailey is a great man from any standpoint, but perhaps his greatness is never more in evidence than in his genius for leadership. He had great vision concerning this nature-study movement and great faith also and I think a stump or a stone would have come to efficient activity had he chosen them as helpers in the work. He organized the work and brought it into co-operation with the New York State Education Department which rendered our efforts far more practical than would have been possible otherwise.

In 1899, Mrs. Mary Rogers Miller, who had been representing Cornell nature-study in the Teachers' Institutes, planned and started, with Professor Bailey's help, the Home Nature Study Course for Teachers which consisted of leaflets published monthly and personal correspondence with the teachers. In 1903, Mrs. Miller was called to other fields of activity and I was asked by Professor Bailey to take this work. I had been helping wherever my efforts were deemed most useful since the beginning; I had taught in the summer schools at Ithaca and elsewhere and had lectured in the Teachers' Institutes; had written leaflets and had been appointed Assistant Professor in Extension for summer school teaching. I now devoted my time to teaching classes in the University and to conducting the Home Nature Study Course. My leaflets published in that course for the seven years while I conducted it make a volume of 880 pages and form the basis of my Handbook of Nature Study, a volume which Professor Bailey greatly desired to have published by the State but for which no appropriation was made;—a fortunate omission on the part of our legislature since its publication later by a business concern has enabled it to reach teachers in every state of the United States and almost every country in the world, instead of being confined to New York.

There has been a rather notable literature produced here in connection with the Nature Study movement,

either as direct aid or through its influence. Our first leaflets were gathered into a volume of 600 pages and published by the State. It contains leaflets by men eminent in their fields, such as Professors R. S. Tarr, S. H. Gage, and H. D. Reed, besides those on our own staff. There has been a demand for this volume from libraries the world over. The Rural School Leaflet is now in its fifteenth volume; it was started and conducted for years under the brilliant editorship of Alice G. McCloskey and after her death was continued by Professor Edward Tuttle, who gave to the publication the quality of chaste and beautiful English that was a matter of pride to us all and is now branching out on a new, interesting, and original career under the authorship of Dr. E. L. Palmer. There has always been a far greater demand for this publication abroad than could be granted as a State leaflet. Professor Bailey wrote two volumes—The Nature Study Idea, which is a classic now, and The Outlook to Nature, which is a volume of inspiring propaganda, and undoubtedly his interest thus aroused had great influence upon his poetry and his later volumes like The Holy Earth. Professor G. F. Atkinson wrote for us his charming little volume, First Studies in Plant Life; Professor F. Roth produced the best of all elementary Forestry books in his First Book of Forestry. The Brook Book, by Mary Rogers Miller, more nearly expresses the brook story than any other ever printed; Among Green Trees, by Julia Ellen Rogers, which later led to the writing of her justly famous Tree Book; Outdoor Studies, by Professor J. G. Needham, a volume as charming as helpful; Insect Life, by J. H. Comstock, and How to Know the Butterflies, by Mr. Comstock and myself; The Ways of the Six-Footed, The Pet Book, and the Handbook of Nature Study, by myself; The Weed Book, by Miss Ada Georgia, which is the standard volume on this important subject, completes the list of those books written through the direct influence of Cornell; but in looking over the popular nature literature written by many not directly connected with Cornell, I am sure that our nature-study propaganda had great influence in its production.

When we began the work, seemingly so simple, of trying to introduce into our schools the interesting of children in their nature environment we did not realize the height and strength of the blank wall that we soon found confronting us in the prevalent educational system based on a curriculum that educated every teacher away from nature. Sometimes in our moments of deep discouragement, "Uncle John" would say cheerfully, "Well, fools rush in where angels fear to tread; Thank God we are fools!" However, gradually the work grew in influence and in practical use, and although the goal is by no means reached, it is glimmering on the horizon and will some time be attained. Meanwhile, it is everywhere conceded that it was the Cornell nature-study pebble dropped into the educational pond that has sent its waves rippling to its farthest shores, for not only in our own country but in every country where schools are taught in the English language Cornell is regarded as the center and stronghold of the nature-study movement.

CALTHA

By M. E. Hill

Brown pools beset with tufts of sedge
And marshy meadowland beyond;
Red osiers at the water's edge
Where marsh-land merges into pond;

Here where the willow woos the bee
Who joy-intoxicated sups,
And redwings call melodiously,
The golden cowslip sees her cups.

Steps Toward Economic Peace

By George F. Warren

THE WORLD is out of joint and only time will set it right. Popular belief seemed to be that when the war was over we would go back to normal at once, except that never again would laborers work so hard or receive so little pay, never again would farmers accept low prices, and hereafter manufacturers

tion that the war did not remove all of the hates in the World have left many persons in a dazed condition. Many have come to believe the opposite extreme—that everything is to back to pre-war basis. Both points of view are wrong. If one should attempt to describe the typical position of a pendulum he would not make

action will be normal, and so on ad infinitum. Even the impossible German indemnity was a normal procedure, and its gradual change year by year as reason replaces war excitement is the normal human procedure. The indemnity has at least served the purpose of settling the question as to who won the war.

The first idea of the German indemnity was that it should be large enough to pay all the costs of the war. This was later seen to be utterly ridiculous. Any individual or nation can destroy out of all proportion to the ability to replace. The second idea was that the indemnity should be as large as Germany could pay. This assumed that every effort was to be made to produce and that someone wished to buy the things that were to be exported. Gradually the idea is growing that the indemnity should be based not on the amount destroyed or on what might possibly be collected, but on what the countries receiving it can afford to accept. Attempts to suddenly change the world trade as much as the payment of a large indemnity would require can only result in trade wars, tariff wars, and innumerable other disturbances. No nation can allow such sudden and violent changes in its industrial organization. Great and sudden shifts in production and consumption, and trade cause too much social confusion and strife. Hence England, Canada, and the United States by one means or another are preventing too rapid introduction of German goods. Whatever one believes on the tariff question, all will agree that sudden changes should be avoided. If shifts in production are to be made they should take place gradually. It is not the capitalists, but the workers who are most concerned when any sudden changes in trade occur. The capitalist has his capital at stake, but the worker has his technical skill at stake. The innumerable trade barriers that are being erected to meet the present emergencies, even though they may now be justified, will remain as a plague after the emergency has passed.

Customers are usually looked upon as something that there is never enough of. But too many customers caused the Vienna riot. In Germany many minor disturbances were caused by too rapid selling. The Government restrictions prevented serious



would receive "cost plus." In short, while, of course, the prices of things that we buy would go back to pre-war basis, our wages, our salaries, and the prices of things that we have for sale could, of course, not go down. In spite of the fact that the World is very poor, each of us was to live better than formerly with less work than formerly. The railroads are out of repair, buildings have not been made, the ones we have are out of condition, but why should these things require any sacrifice on the part of an individual?

The age-long dream of "peace on earth" was to be realized. Men would no longer covet their neighbor's lands, or his food supply, or his trade.

The sudden crash in prices, the greatest that has ever occurred in America, the change to unemployment at any wage say nothing of getting a desired wage, the inability to sell at any price to say nothing of obtaining "cost plus," and the realiza-

much progress if he described the vertical position as normal, then becoming discouraged, began to describe the position at the end of the swing. All the positions and the constant movement from one to another are normal. The combination of all but no one alone is the normal condition. Financial inflation is the normal accompaniment of war. It is not likely that the time will soon come when wars will be financed by taxation. We might have financed the war by making gifts to the Government or by accepting taxes equal to perhaps half of what we subscribed in Liberty Bonds. It is doubtful, however, whether the war enthusiasm reached such a height.

Inflation was normal, the panic that followed was normal, the minor revival that is now beginning is normal, the secondary reaction that will come later at about the time when we believe all troubles are over will be normal, the recovery from this re-

riots. Tourists are looked upon as a good thing to have even though they may not be liked, but too many tourists become a pestilence. The plague of tourists is but another form of too rapid buying. When the customers begin to buy so much that the sellers must go without, the buyer ceases to be a prize to be captured by enticing advertising devices and becomes an enemy.

After so great a war, peace is not achieved by the signing of a treaty. It is achieved painfully step by step over a long series of years. The violent readjustments that follow the changes in currency will for years be the sources of constant social disturbances, strikes, riots, and minor wars. As is usual, the real trouble will not be recognized. Profiteers and landlords rather than inflation are attacked; and taxes, bondholders, employers, laborers, freight rates rather than deflation will be blamed. Active producers will be trebly punished. They will be attempting to produce on a constantly declining price level, will have to pay high taxes, and pay debts contracted when money was cheap. Only by reading the history of the innumerable similar cases can one realize how completely every human relationship is disturbed by such a condition.

The debts to America are not at present causing much trouble because we are not trying to collect. At present, Americans are in no mood to discuss even partial cancellation, and Europe is in no position to consider making any payments in the near future. The best thing to do appears to be to let these debts rest for a time. Later we may collect some, cancel some, and may be able to make considerations or trades that will be helpful to the World and to us.

The war upset the economical world and a declaration of peace does not reestablish normal relationships. Long years of painful readjustment are required. Just now the German indemnity is the greatest problem in the economic balance of the world. If, however, this were solved, it would not be the end. Innumerable other problems would remain. Only as these great problems are solved one by one over many years can peace come. As an example, other coun-

tries have increased the wheat production to even up for the former Russian exports. Some day Russia will return as an exporter of wheat. Pressure will be exerted on all other wheat countries, and many farmers will have to change the type of farming, and others on the marginal lands will have to stop farming. Great bitterness will accompany the readjustment.

Statement is commonly made that the industrial depression through which we are passing is world-wide. This is far from the truth. Conditions in the allied and neutral countries are somewhat like ours, but conditions in middle and eastern Europe and in Russia are entirely different. Prices in Germany last summer rose more in three months than our prices rose in three years. The countries in middle and eastern Europe are passing through a period such as we had in 1919, except that the results are multiplied many times. Sooner or later deflation and falling prices must come and the persons who are now prospering will be the losers and those who are now suffering will be the gainers. Such violent readjustments will not be accomplished without serious strikes and riots. Most of the countries of middle and eastern Europe will doubtless repudiate their paper currency by one means or another, but there is no point to repudiation until receipts can be made to equal expenses. So long as there is a daily deficit a new currency would merely go the way of the old.

The next step is to put Germany on a sound basis. The one way that this can be done is to place the indemnity at such an amount that other nations are willing to accept German goods in payment and at such a figure that international bankers are willing to accept German securities. Germany must then decrease her internal expenses and increase taxation to such a point that the sum of all receipts will exceed all expenses including the indemnity. This will give France a small amount of real money instead of a large amount of book credit which cannot be collected. France in turn should then reduce her expenses so that her receipts will exceed expenses.

All the countries of middle and eastern Europe follow the German

condition. These countries are all so closely tied together in industry and commerce that no one of them can go far on the road to economic peace until all of the others follow. Last summer when the German mark dropped so much in price, the currency of all of the countries in middle and eastern Europe fell,—Poland, Austria Hungary, and Roumania, etc. Czecho Slovakia resisted the general fall but no one country could stand alone. Even the United States is quickly affected. When the mark falls in price, Germany stops buying wheat. When it remains stationary for a time or improves, purchases are made.

With the great lot of evil that came during and following the war, some good also resulted. Europe is ruled not by kings, queens, or parliament, but by traditions. Some of the traditions are the result of generations of accumulated wisdom but many of them are handicaps left over from cruder civilizations. Society has not yet been strong enough to discard them. As a result of the war, all tradition is challenged. Where the total lot includes so much that was bad, as in Russia, it is not surprising that the first effort is to discard everything, good, bad, and indifferent. Gradually, much of the best will be recalled along with some that is bad, but the new will be better as a whole.

One of the great effects of the war promises to be the breaking up of the large estates in middle and eastern Europe. This accompanied by public education will be a great step in the transition of the peasant into an independent property-owning class. Some day the peasants will become farmers. The whole world will be better when that day comes. It will not be surprising if some day we should find that the greatest beneficiaries of the war will be the peasants of middle and eastern Europe that have so far suffered most.

Many years of painful effort accompanied by constant friction between individuals, political friction within the nations, and friction between nations are ahead of us. The progress so far has been as rapid as could have been expected but real peace can only come by continued slow and painful efforts not as the result of any one conference.

DARK AND DAWN

By Norman Gale

God with his million cares
Went to the left or right,
Leaving our world; and the day
Grew night.

Back from a sphere He came
Over a starry lawn,
Looked at our world; and the dark
Grew dawn.

A Farm and Home Problem

By Eugene Merritt

WE ARE beginning to realize that the child cannot do efficient work in school unless it is well nourished. It is probably equally true that the adult cannot accomplish as much when improperly fed as when his diet is adequate.

In studying the agriculture of a certain State, the difference in accomplishment of the farmers in two counties, as indicated in the accompanying table, was so marked that I attempted to work out the causes. These two counties are within one day's trip by auto from one another.

The acreage of improved land per farm in County A was 79 compared with 54 for County B and the acreage of cultivated land was 57 and 24, respectively. That these differences in acreage represent differences in labor applied is evident when a comparison is made of the value of the crops, which was \$2,400 and \$1,500, respectively.

In County A, the average farm had $5\frac{1}{2}$ cows, with an average production of 456 gallons, and sold over 1,600 gallons of milk; whereas in County B, there was slightly over $1\frac{1}{2}$ dairy cows per farm, with an average yield of 161 gallons, only 4 gallons being sold. The number of swine per farm was 9 and 6, respectively. With these facts as a basis, it is readily seen that the average farmer in County A is accomplishing 50 per cent or more than the average farmer in County B.

A further study of the conditions in these counties revealed a rather interesting situation regarding the home food supply. As already pointed out, the number of dairy cattle in County B was $1\frac{1}{2}$ with an average production of 161 gallons. This means that there is available on the average farm only three quarts of milk per day. The records also show that the larger proportion of

this milk is used for making butter, and therefore the amount of milk the farm family used at home was very limited; whereas in County A, they drink large quantities of whole milk. The average farmer in County A

the records seem to show a scarcity of those things produced on the farm which give physical development and vigor to the consumer.

Another interesting phase of the condition in these two counties is the

AVERAGE CONDITIONS IN TWO COUNTIES IN THE SAME STATE

	County A	County B
Average acres of improved land per farm-----	79	54
Total acres of cultivated land per farm-----	57	24
Number of dairy cows per farm-----	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Average production per cow (gallons)-----	456	161
Milk sold per farm (gallons)-----	1,600	4
Value crops per farm-----	\$2,400	\$1,500
Number of fruit trees per farm of bearing age---	64	17
Number of fruit trees per farm not of bearing age---	28	5
Chickens per farm-----	100	40
Swine per farm-----	9	6
Per cent in school		
7-13 years-----	941	80
14-15 years-----	85	67
16-17 years-----	40	31
18-20 years-----	13	7
Per cent illiterate-----	2.4	7.1

has 100 chickens and in County B only 40. A much larger number of eggs per farm is used at home in the first-named county.

In County A, we find that the average farm has 64 fruit trees of bearing age and that the farmers are making plans to have fruit available on the farms in the future, since they have 27 trees not of bearing age per farm; whereas, in County B, the number of trees of bearing age is only 17 and those not of bearing age only 5.

The average acreage of potatoes per farm in County B is less than $\frac{1}{5}$ of an acre. Although the exact number of farms having gardens is not known, it is quite evident that County A has a much larger number than County B.

These low averages for County B mean not only that there is a scarcity of the things mentioned on the farm having them but that a much larger proportion of the farms have none, than in County A. In other words,

school attendance. For all ages the school attendance is higher in County A than in B, the per cent in school between 18 and 20 years being nearly double in A as compared with B. Another striking characteristic is that the per cent of illiteracy is three times as great in B as in A.

In other words, the above facts show that an abundance of milk, fruit, and vegetables is accompanied not only by an increased efficiency of the adult farmer but by an increased attendance at school of his children.

In every county in the United States differing proportions of farms of these two types are found. The relative success of the farming population depends in a large measure upon the proportion of farmers of the type found in County A. If the farming people aim to increase their efficiency and that of their children, they should arrange to provide an abundant supply of dairy products, eggs, fruit, and vegetables.

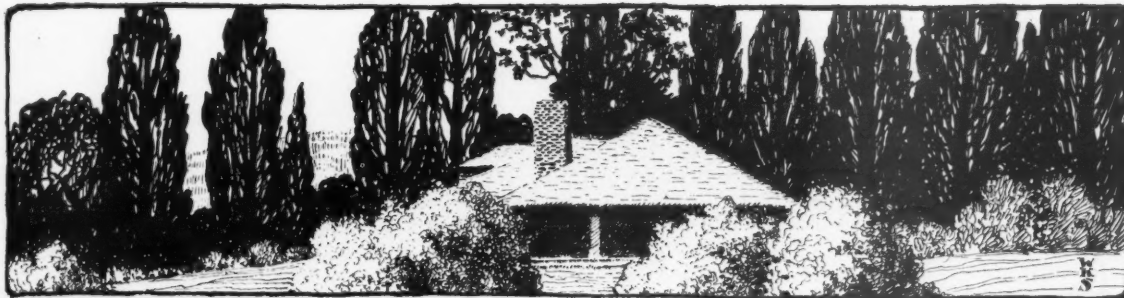
AGE

The old man stops by the road—
And leans on his scythe awhile,
"First harvest I ever missed," he says
—And he tries to smile.

He tries to smile, but his eyes
Are lost in the years to be
And mirrored plain in their hopeless stare
Are the things they see:—

An old man sits by the fire
At the end of another day,
And women scold as they move about
—He is in the way.

The fire dies down to dust,
And light is no longer there,
Alone at the hearth the old man sits
In his lonely chair.



On Common Ground

A goodly number of helpful and interesting letters have found their way to our editorial desk during the past month. We regret that our limited time prevents us from answering every one with a real personal letter in long hand, but we assure the writers that we appreciate their interest in *The Countryman* and that we will consider carefully their comments and suggestions on our work of turning out the best possible *Countryman* for them.

We publish here a few of the extracts from some of these letters.

"—very much disappointed at seeing the Farm Home Page left out. I would very much rather see the price increased and the things you left out this time back again."

Elizabeth Cooper '21.

"Read your editorial commenting on financial condition of *Countryman* and question, 'would there be much of a howl if the subscription price were raised to a dollar and a half?'"

"In my opinion, not, and I venture a like reaction from a majority of the Alumni who are subscribers."

"The pleasure of having refreshed many happy reminiscences and recollections of class mates; the satisfaction of being kept in touch with the more important developments at the college; and the inspiration and stimulation towards the attainment of ideals for which Cornell stands are worth far more than the little additional cost suggested."

"We are getting a better paper and it is worth more than we are being asked to pay."

"The *Countryman* is too good a publication to stand sacrificing desirable features because of inadequate funds."

B. J. Koch.

"The *Countryman* is not individual, not distinctly Cornell. It does not reveal its identity—it is not sufficiently localized, nor does it seem personal enough to satisfy the reader. I think you have already begun the remedy for this in your new 'On Common Ground' department. I hope that the readers are going to see the opportunity that is offered here and avail themselves of it."

"Why don't you have a more definite connection with the Farmers' Week people?"

Lilian Westcott '21.

"I think we former students would enjoy more details about our class mates."

Martin G. Beck.



The Hippocanarious

The Hippocanarious, a cross between the Hippopotamus and the Canary Bird, with the dominant physical characteristics of both, has no habitat, but is always found in the depths of the poppy forests. It is a carnivorous hybrid, with a voracious appetite for the larvae of the gipsy moth-ball and caterpillars' tongues. It masticates its food with its claws before taking, and its eggs, which come in leather shells, are deposited upside-down in layers, one in a hill, during a total eclipse of the moon and hatched out by the high winds of dog-days. The Hippocanarious walks backward when it runs, owing to the fact that it eats its own feathers, like the pendulum of a fried potato.

(Copyrighted 1922 John Rodemeyer)

"We poets become contagiously useless when our heels, as well as our heads, wander along ethereal pathways, so I urge you to give us more solid ground. Pictures, poetry, and beauty of make-up are not as fundamental as, worth-while reading matter."

"Needham's article was splendid. 'Could you possibly get the issue out on time now and then?' 'I feverishly await the next animal in the pleasing and wholly appropriate 'Gazurle' series.'"

Aldrich Road.

"With best wishes, believe me."
Newton Newkirk.

Here is one of the finest thoughts we have found this month:

"The thing that passes for civilization in cities, by and large, isn't fit to offer a man who, after all, can wrest a living from stubborn seasons, and appreciate the reality of them, if not their poetry."

Russell Lord.

The farmer we told you about last December who was "Farming at Ninety-five," died last month on his little place back in the hills near Mehoopany, Pennsylvania. He enjoyed good health until within a few weeks of his death and the sickness which finally claimed him was the first which he had experienced in the past four score years and ten.

"His life was simple and the beauty of nature was always about him. He gained his living from the soil and in the hills he found strength."

"His soul was noble."

The etching on the contents page, "The Horse in the Stable," was made by a French artist, Jules Veyrassat, in 1876. We bought it in a little, paganish book shop in Greenwich Village last New Year's Eve—its purchase not being the only artistic event of that evening, however.

Student editorials are too often like the intelligence of poultry—a little less than nothing at all—but our reason for depriving you of such precious things is that we simply haven't space for 'em. Now maybe next month—Ah!—perfection glimmers ahead!—we'll get sarcastic with our business manager—we'll—yes, and, by the way, this is pretty much of a one-man job and we have other interests and duties in the university.



Former Student Notes

'05 W.C.—Barbara D. Foord is managing the Linklaen House, a new hotel in Cazenovia, N. Y.

'05 M.S.—Samuel Fraser recently appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission, at Washington, D. C., in regard to the reduction of railroad rates on perishable commodities.

'08 W.C.—A. S. Chapin is in charge of poultry instruction at the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tennessee.

'08 B.S.—A son, Charles H., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Chester J. Hunn on January 30, 1922. Mr. Hunn is with the Bureau of Plant Industry in the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

'10 W.C.—John Michael Cahill was married recently to Mary A. Demcey of Geneseo. Mr. Cahill is in the postal service.

'10 B.S.—F. S. Jacoby is head of the poultry department at Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio.

'10 Ex.—R. V. Mitchell is head of the poultry department at the State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington.

'12 B.S.—David Elder is the county agent leader at the State College of Agriculture, Kingston, R. I.

'12 B.S.—Anna Hunn is managing the Blue Bowl Cafeteria at 158 West 39th St., New York.

'12 W.C.—W. Elliott Lauderdale is with the Geneva Optical Company. His address is 500 Castle St., Geneva.

'12 B.S.—L. A. Polhemus is located across the river from T. E. Elder of Mt. Hermon School, at Northfield, Mass., and is associated with him in charge of the herd at the Northfield Seminary.

'12 B.S.—Kenneth D. Rockwell is traffic manager of the Ritter Dental Manufacturing Company of Rochester.

'13 B.S.—P. R. Guldin is engaged in extension work for the poultry department.

'13 B.S.—Herbert Griswald Honey-

well is testing cows for the State Dairy Association.

'13 W.C.—Mr. and Mrs. Harold Westbury Lowe announce the birth of a son, Richard Saunders, on July 10th, 1921.

'14 B.S.—Grace Chapman, now Mrs. Barrows, is living at Washington. Leslie Chapman Barrows, her son, was named after his uncle, Leslie Chapman '14, who died in action, July, 1918.

'14 B.S.—Mrs. Roger B. Cross (Grace Bristol) is living in Fayetteville, N. Y.

'14 B.S.—John L. Laycock is working in butter oil experiments with Dr. North at Pelham.

'14 B.S.—H. A. D. Leggett is in charge of the poultry department at the Vermont State Agricultural College, Burlington, Vt.

'14 B.S.—Mrs. David Snyder (Frances Kilbourne) is living in Herkimer, N. Y. Mr. Snyder, also a Cornell graduate, is a lawyer and there are two very lively little male Snyders.

'15 B.S.—Francis Luther Banta is professor of poultry husbandry at the Massachusetts State Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass.

'15—'17 B.S.—R. H. Edwards and J. Herrick are with the Becken Seed Store, at Pittsburgh, Pa.

'15 B.S.—S. W. Frost from Penn State has been working on his Doctor's degree this winter in the department of entomology.

'15 B.S.—T. L. Vann is the Farm Bureau Agent of Wyoming County and is located at Warsaw, N. Y.

'15 B.S.—Arthur W. Wilson has specialized in agricultural advertising since his senior year when he was on the staff of The Cornell Countryman. Before entering the army he was advertising representative for seven large agricultural publications. For two years after his discharge from the army, he was employed in the agricultural department of the Hercules Powder Company. In this

position he visited most of the important sections of the country in which marketing investigations and sales campaigns were carried on in co-operation with the county Farm Bureau agents or the State Colleges of Agriculture. He is now with the Thresher Advertising Company of New York, acting as counselor to manufacturers who sell their products to the farm market. He is living at 26 State Street, East Orange, N. J.

'16 B.S.—Elsie V. Botsford is teaching general science and biology in the Englewood High School. She lives at 181 Montross Ave.

'16 B.S.—F. D. Brooks is instructing in the poultry department at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.

'16 B.S.—Ralph A. Gerhart and wife of Sheffield, Mass., spent the week-end of March 27 in Ithaca and attended the Michigan-Cornell track meet. Mr. Gerhart is running his farm at Sheffield.

'16 B.S.—W. A. Huelson is at the University of Illinois engaged in vegetable gardening work in the department of horticulture.

'16 B.S.—Miss Katherine Francis is Home Bureau Agent of Mercer County, New Jersey. Her address is 26 N. Eastfield Ave., Trenton, N. J.

'16 B.S.—B. W. Kinne, who is Eastern States advertising manager for the Dairymen's League, spent several days in Ithaca in April.

'16 B.S.—J. L. Neff, who has been with the Robert Gair Company of Brooklyn, is now engaged in farming near Middletown. He visited friends in Ithaca, March 28.

'16 B.S.—Warren A. Trask and wife of Almond, N. Y., were in Ithaca the week-end of March 25th and attended the Michigan-Cornell track meet. Mr. Trask has a large poultry farm at Almond.

'16 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Paul F. Sanborne of Washington, D. C., announced the arrival, last November, of a son, Paul Moore. From the present indications, his father thinks

that young Paul should make a valuable cheer-leader when he comes to college. Mrs. Sanborne was, before her marriage, Miss Eleanore Moore of Philadelphia. Sanborne is in charge of the Washington office of the Montana Flour Mills Company with headquarters at 202 Munsey Building.

'16 B.S.—Hugh E. Millard recently passed examinations for the consular service and is still in Washington waiting for definite appointment. Millard had been serving as a secretary at the Limitation of Armament Conference, which broke up only a short time ago.

'16 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Spiegelberg, jr., of New York, announced, recently, the arrival of a daughter, Virginia Housman, that being her mother's maiden name. The couple were married on Armistice Day, 1920. Spiegelberg since his return from the service, has been with the Schmoll Fils and Company of New York, and he has just been elected a president of the company. His address is 32 Spruce Street.

'16 B.S.—Donald C. Taggart is manager of the news print department of the Mannie O'Meara Company, 450 Pearl Street, Westfield, N. J. He was married to Miss Edith Maie Gladwin in 1917 and the couple now have two children. They live at 403 Chestnut Street.

'16 B.S.—Albert Schaffle is in charge of vocational work in the Delaware State Agricultural College at Newark, Del.

'17 B.S.—E. E. Conklin is in the inspection service of the bureau of markets, Cleveland, Ohio.

'17 B.S.—'18 B.S.—A daughter, Margaret Rulyson, was born in December to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Dilts, 26 N. Eastfield Ave., Trenton, N. J.

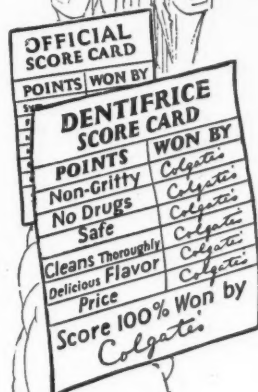
'17 B.S., 18 M.S.A.—George Haines, formerly an instructor in animal husbandry at Cornell, is now editor for animal husbandry and dairying on the Experiment Station Record. His address is States Relation Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

'17 B.S.—Mrs. Clyde Tooker (Amy Luce) is living at 414 West 118th St., New York City.

'18 B.S.—D. M. Gray is doing extension work for the poultry department.

'18 B.S.—Mrs. George Graves Jr. (Marion Selden) is teaching Home Making in the Rome High School. Her address is 509 W. Liberty St., Rome, N. Y.

'18 B.S.—Miss Esther Grimes has composed the words of a song, "My



Score Cards

YOU know the score cards used by the agricultural college people for judging poultry, livestock, or home products.

Were you—or a group of dentists—to make a score card to help select the best tooth paste for the whole family, you probably would make one like the "Dentifrice Score Card" shown here. And when you compare the various tooth pastes you, like most dentists, would give the high score to Colgate's.

COLGATE'S

Cleans Teeth the Right Way

"Washes" and Polishes—
Doesn't Scratch or Scour

Here are some of the reasons why Colgate's stands first in the choice of farm people and dentists.

Non-Gritty—Colgate's is made of fine, specially prepared chalk—no grit. The U. S. Health Service says a dentifrice should not be gritty.

No Drugs—Colgate's has no drugs or chemicals which harm mouth or gum tissues.

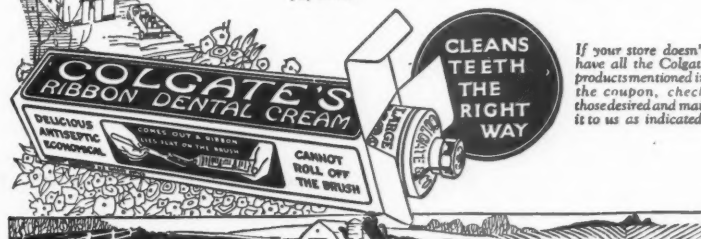
Safe—Colgate's is safe—no harsh grit.

Cleans—Colgate's loosens clinging particles and washes them away.

Flavor—Colgate's has a delicious flavor which makes tooth brushing a pleasure. Use Colgate's after every meal.

Container—Colgate's comes out like a ribbon—lies flat on the brush.

Price—Colgate's costs only 25c for a LARGE tube. Why pay more?



If your store doesn't have all the Colgate products mentioned in the coupon, check those desired and mail it to us as indicated.

COLGATE & CO., Farm Household Dept. 107
179 Fulton Street, New York, N. Y.

PLEASE send me samples of the following articles. I enclose the amount of stamps shown for each one checked.

- ☐ Ribbon Dental Cream, Free ☐ Shaving Cream.....4c
☐ Face Powder.....6c ☐ Baby Talc.....4c

Name.....
R. D.....Town.....State.....
Dealer's Name.....
Address.....

Only True Love and Me," which is being sold by the World Music Publishing Corporation of New York. Miss Grimes's address is 333 Vassar Ave., Swarthmore, Pa.

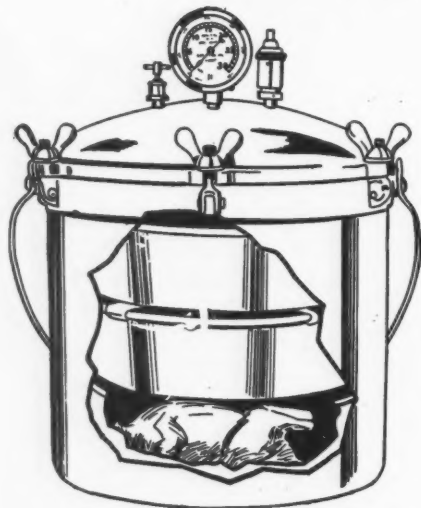
'18 B.S.—Dorothy Grey is planning the city park in Billings, Mont.

'18 B.S.—Frederick Kraus and his

Frederick Kraus Jr., on April 12, wife announce the arrival of a son, The Krauses live at 35 Lincoln St., Jersey City, N. J. "Fred" is at present employed with a large chemical concern in New York City.

'19 B.S.—Miss Helen Bool is Supervisor of Home Making in the Barnes-

SCIENTIFIC COOKING



for small family or restaurants,
with the

National Steam Pressure Cooker and Canner

Tastier, more efficient cooking, at one-half the
expense of fuel and labor

*Approved by the Department of Domestic Economy
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boro Schools. Her address is Box 623 Barnesboro, Cambria Co., Pa.

'19 B.S.—Miss Elizabeth Allis's new address is 639 Elm St., New Haven, Conn.

'19 B.S.—Miss Marion Baldwin was married to Mr. Howard Ringolm, June 25th, at Oshkosh, Wis.

'19 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Booth (Mabel Lamoureux '19) have moved from Brooklyn to Perth Amboy, N. J.

'19 B.S.—Miss Edna Dean has resigned her position as Home Bureau Agent of Oneida County, N. Y. Miss Dean is to be married in June to Maynard E. Hall, '20 M.E. Mr. Hall is employed in the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y.

'19 B.S.—M. C. Hammond, assistant county agent in Orange County at Middletown, visited friends in Ithaca, March 28.

'19 B.S.—Mrs. Hubert Johnson (Margaret Steer '19) has changed her address to 191 Warrenton Ave., West Hartford, Conn.

'19 B.S.—Effey Riley is teaching Nature Study in the Rochester Normal School.

'19 B.S.—Miss Velma Vigert was married on June 1st to Charles Marshall Cormack. Mr. and Mrs. Cormack are living at 435 Massachusetts Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

'19 B.S.—John Wolfe was married in November to Miss Bertha Merz of Spencerport, N. Y. Mr. Wolfe is teaching agriculture in the high school at Spencerport.

'19 B.S.—Margretta Farley and Thomas Roe were married on January 4 at Middletown.

'20 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert V. Call of Batavia announced the birth of Elizabeth Ann, on March 12.

'20 Ex.—James Bard is with the Bushway Ice Cream Company at Summerville, Mass.

'20 B.S.—Willard R. B. Hine has become a member of the staff of the new Forest Experiment Station established by the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the headquarters of which for the present will be established in New Orleans. The station will conduct experiments in timber regulation from Eastern Texas thru Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and the Carolinas.

'20 B.S.—R. C. Dykeman has resigned his position in Vegetable Gardening to take a position as farm superintendent and instructor at the state school of horticulture for women at Ambler, Pa. A. D. Subtle, a graduate student in agronomy, is taking his place.

'20 B.S.—Edwin M. Prellwitz, who was doing graduate work in Landscape Art last term, left for Europe on February 9. "Preilly" intends to make an extended trip thru Spain, Italy, France, and England and will be accompanied by J. V. Larkin '20, a graduate of the College of Architecture.

'20 B.S.—J. M. Budd has changed his address to 500 South 49th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

'20 B.S.—Gladys M. Hall is teaching Home Economics in the Orleans High School, Orleans, Vt.

'20 B.S.—Miss Evelyn Hendryx is teaching Home Economics in the Newburgh schools. Her address is 276 Liberty St., Newburgh, N. Y.

'20 W.C.—Carlton Rutledge is in charge of vocational work at West Raleigh, N. C.

'20 B.S.—Louise Schuyler has charge of the dining room at the Folts Mission Institute, Herkimer, New York.

'20 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. John Strauss (Ruth Geisenhoff) are living in New York City.

'20 B.S.—Harold Wolfe is teaching agriculture in the high schools at Corry, Pa.

'21 B.S.—Mildred Lois Aldrich is teaching home economics in the Elmira Heights High School.

'21 B.S.—Harriet Allison Smith is teaching home economics in the Alleghany High School, Alleghany.

'21 B.S.—Helen Baker is assistant dietitian in the Central Hospital at Rochester, N. Y.

'21 B.S.—Julius L. Briegel has taken charge of the vegetable department of the Bellefonte farm at Yorktown, Pa.

'22 B. S.—G. L. Carlton is running a general farm of his own of about 200 acres at Cedar City, Mo.

'21 B.S.—Dorothy Elizabeth Cushman is managing the cafeteria of the Murray Hill division of the Bell Telephone Company in New York City.

'21 B.S.—Ella Day is instructing in Foods and Nutrition at Penn State.

'21 B.S.—Miss Agnes Fowler is dietitian with the New York Association for Improving the Conditions of the Poor. She is working in the Italian districts. Her address is 4 New Cross Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

'21 B.S.—Mortimer W. Kane has been with a large ice cream company at West Somerville, Mass., since July 1st.

'21 B.S.—Miss Dorothy Stasch is teacher of the seventh grade and business English in the Northside High School, Corning. She lives at 178 Pine Street.

Important Factors

Important as are cooperative marketing, proven methods of feeding, and skillful breeding in the production and distribution of milk products, so strict sanitary cleanliness is a factor which often decides between profit and loss.

Such safe, efficient, and economical cleanliness is assured by the use of

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because of its superior cleaning qualities, its safety in use, its thorough sweetening and deodorizing effects, and its long life in the washing solution.

"Wyandotte" rinses freely and easily thus protecting milk and milk products from contamination by greasy and caustic films, and sour and musty odors due to the use of non-rinsing cleaners.

An order on your supply house will prove that the superior cleaning qualities, safety in use, free and easy rinsing, and the long life in the cleaning solution make "Wyandotte" efficient and economical to use.

Order from your supply house.

It cleans clean.

Indian in circle



in every package

The J. B. Ford Co.

Sole Mnfrs.

Wyandotte

Mich.

'20 W. C.—H. T. Tillotson has left Dr. Warren's farm to work on the college's experimental poultry farm.

'20 Ex.—Cecil Reed is now married and farming in Baldwinsville.

'20 W.C.—Guy L. Holden is in the receiving branch of a creamery near Milton, Vt.

'20 B.S.—Hazel Harman is an instructor of cookery and nutrition at the State Normal School, Framingham, Mass.

'20 B.S.—Jay W. Raplee has partially completed his work for his M.S., and is now in Pittsburgh working for the U. S. Bureau of Markets on terminal inspection of fruits and vegetables.

'20 B.S.—Walter V. Price, who has been instructing in the dairy department, left at the end of the first term to take a position with the Hygeia Ice Cream Company in Elmira.

'20 Grad.—It is believed that it was Thomas O. Sprague, former assistant in the department of pomology, here at Cornell, and more recently assistant horticulturist at the Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station, who disappeared on January 7 from the steamer Pastores, bound from New York to Christopher, Panama Canal Zone, according to a radio message received by the United Fruit Company from the captain of the vessel.

Sprague, who was on his way to San Francisco to visit his father, disappeared from the vessel when it was one day out of Jamaica, leaving no message. He had been in ill health and it is believed that he committed suicide. His parents in San Francisco said they believe that he has stopped over at some port, as he was making a leisurely journey home to San Francisco with an indefinite itinerary.

He received his B.S. degree from the University of California and came to Cornell in the summer of 1919 and was for nearly a year an assistant in the department of pomology. He left in 1920 to accept a position at the Geneva Experiment Station, working under Prof. U. P. Hedrick. He was 26 years of age.

'20 B.S., '21 M.F.—Charles W. Ten Eick was in New York on a vacation recently, and spent the weekend of January 7 in Ithaca. He is still with the Jackson Lumber Company, Lockhart, Ala., as forest engineer.

'20 B.S.—Margaretta Farley was married on January 4 to Thomas Roe of Oxford Depot.

'21 B.S.—Irene Zapf is teaching Home Making in the High School at Corry, Pa.

DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL



40% Protein

1,800 pounds to the ton digestible.

The cheapest form of Corn Protein for any live stock ration.

To produce low cost milk in these difficult times, include it in your ration.

Carried by dealers everywhere.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY
New York Chicago

Also manufacturers of
BUFFALO CORN GLUTEN FEED

'21 B.S.—Colonel L. Brown is Scientific Assistant in Marketing for the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. His address is 206 Wh. Terminal Bldg., Las Angeles, Calif.

'21 B.S.—Miss Margaret G. Campbell is a food expert in the research department of the Childs' Restaurant Company. Her address is 210 East Fifteenth Street, New York.

'21 B.S.—R. C. Dykeman, who has been assistant in the Farm Crops department and working for his master's degree, has gone to a horticultural school near Philadelphia. He will be in charge of Pomology and Horticultural subjects.

'21 Ph.D.—A. J. Dadisman is now head of the farm management department in the State Agricultural College at Morgantown, W. Va.

Tell Them Who Introduced You

'21 B.S.—Helen De Pue was married to J. Allen Shade on March 11. They are making their home in Owego.

'21 B.S.—Agnes Fowler has resigned her position at the Mott Street Settlement House in New York. She is now at her home at Hempstead, Long Island.

'21 B.S.—Jeanne Griffiths is dietitian at Memorial Hospital, Syracuse, having just finished a three-months' course in dietetics at the New York Hospital.

'21 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. George R. Huff of Itaca announce the engagement of their daughter, Fleta Wenona, to Richard McConnell Matson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Uriah J. Matson, of Ithaca.

'21 B.S.—Margaret Morrow is in the Research Department of the Childs Restaurants in New York City.

'21 B.S.—Helen T. Marsh has been at her home at Interlaken for the past few months, caring for her mother who has been ill.

'21 B.S.—Miss Mary Morgan has resigned her position as teacher of Home Making in the Bath High School. She expects to teach Home Making in the Newburgh Schools next year.

'21 B.S.—Robert J. Scammell of Lafayette is engaged to Miss Mazzare Johnson of Ithaca.

'21 B.S.—Mercy Walker is dietitian at the Binghamton City Hospital, Binghamton.

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Establish a Home and
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WRITE FOR LITERATURE

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BEFORE grain can be marketed it must be threshed, and nothing brings so much satisfaction as a threshing job well done. Good, clean, fast threshing, day after day, without loss or delay, and at low cost, requires certain important qualities in a machine. All these qualities are found in Case threshers. This is proved by their eighty year record in the hands of farmers and threshermen everywhere. Today, Case machines thresh more of the world's grain than any other make, because they excel in these qualities:

They Save The Grain—From the feeder to the windstacker all parts work as a unit in threshing and saving all the grain.

They Thresh All Grains and Seeds—There is not a seed or grain grown that cannot be threshed, cleaned and saved with a Case Thresher. Everything necessary to handle any kind of grain can be furnished.

They Clean Thoroughly—The moment the grain leaves the cylinder Case separators begin the work of cleaning, and continue it until the grain is delivered in prime condition for marketing.

They Are Easy to Operate and Adjust—Changing a Case from one grain to another usually requires not more than three simple adjustments which can be made without stopping the machine.

They are Durable—The average life of a Case Thresher is easily 20 years. Most of the first steel threshers we sold in 1904 are still in use and good for many more years. Our present machines are even more durable.

There are seven sizes of Case Threshers, 20x28, 22x36, 26x46, 28x50, 32x54, 36x58 and 40x62.

Because of these and other good qualities, Case Threshers give universal satisfaction to threshermen and farmers alike.

Interesting new booklets on threshing and threshing machines are now ready. These booklets have considerable educational value. Copies will be mailed promptly on request. Write for them.

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(Established 1842)

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U. S. A.



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HEB-SA AND HELIOS MEN PROVE GIFTED ACTORS

The Senior Societies' Dignity, Lost, Strayed or Stolen at Last Assembly

Heb-sa and Helios, the senior Ag honorary societies, entertained at the Ag assembly on the evening of April 18. The crowd gathered in the neighborhood of eight o'clock at Roberts Assembly, and sat with mouths and ears open, expectantly awaiting what the erudite and dignified Ag seniors had to offer. Nor were they disappointed. Around 8:10, "Doc" Bul-lard and "Joe" Eastlack sauntered in, looking a million and probably feeling a whole lot worse.

At this juncture, "Norm" Brown appeared with a few reassuring words to the audience in regard to the nature of the coming bill, and introducing as the first number a seance by the Foresters. G. F. Titus and "Ken" Spear were "Professor Howkinney" and "my low-lived assistant," respectively. The "professor," although troubled somewhat by his "troupe," and a bottled liquid of doubtful power and properties, managed to read minds, distinguish between Domecon biscuits and horse-shoes, and otherwise display his general knowledge. He concluded by producing a deck of cards that would have made a poker shark green with envy.

Heb-Sa Grasps Situation

The boys from the Heb-Sa outfit were next let into the ring. A side-light of one of "Prof" Everett's extension classes was shown, with "Jack" Fleming as "Prof." The first speaker on "Prof's" mislaid program was "Miss" Bul-lard (accent on the "lard"), who by means of a one-sided but exceedingly enlightening telephone conversation, proved conclusively, according to "Prof," that woman's place is in the home. "Miss" Bul-lard announced in closing that bids were open for dates, but so far as has been learned, she was unable to collar a young man.

"Joe" Eastlack spoke next, and held the listeners breathless on the edge of a "bar" pit, while he held the "bar" by its tail. "Prof" registered all kinds of approbation of this appeal to man's primary instincts. As the next speaker, "Rog" Corbett was given sufficient rope to hang himself admirably by reciting in glib fashion from a whopping large book, the "Wonders of Cornell."

Declaring himself willing to make any sacrifice for such a cause, "Perry" Perregeaux appeared next minus the downy covering on the area between his nose and his winning smile. "Perry" spoke at length on the Anti-Moustache Society, its aims and purposes, and, using figures to substantiate his arguments, demonstrated conclusively how the future of America rested on the abolition of the moustache.

"Jack" Fleming concluded the class with an emulation of "Prof" delivering a philosophical treatise on "Ways and Means of Controlling the Mules of America," with the swear-words left out.

Helios Raises Hamlet

At this, Helios was turned loose, and Ellery Barney, "Dick" Peabody, Harry Buck, "Ted" Buell, and "Freddie" Morris jazzed their way into the hearts of the long-suffering audience. During a momentary lull in the harmony, "Doc" Sibley pre-luded by a few remarks the presentation of "Hamlet" as re-written by Bill Shakespeare (alias H. K. Snively) during a mental relapse after a light lunch of Welsh rarebit, cucumber pickles and corn likker.

The characters stuck to the plot about as closely as their clothes stuck to them; "Ted" Buell taking the part of Hamlet in a gallant and (in the scene with "Jimmy" Mack) striking fashion. As king, "Ted" Warner lent a distinct atmosphere of dignity to the occasion and was full of solicitude for "Cliff" Buck, who "queened it" over the whole party, and presented a very effective display of borrowed clothing. "Her" death charmed the audience, and impressed them with the grace and ease with which one can "shuffle off this mortal coil," leaving tears in many eyes throughout the room.

"Johnnie" Offenhauser, "Eddie" Moot, Sterling Emerson, and "Dick" Peabody moved the audience to tears of laughter by their intelligent and emotional interpretation of their lines, but for real thrills, the ghost, "Freddie" Bond, kept everyone guessing as to his identity, past history, and what he would do next.

Scenery Slim and Simple

The scenery for the production was thin and of the temporary variety, particularly adapted for one-night stands. In one scene, the mental capacity of the crowd was catered to by having the different features of the landscape labelled, with the exception of a representation of a half-grown flying hoopendritcher hanging from a tree by his caudal appendage. Distinct approval of the play was shown by the assemblage, and the so-minded among the gathering adjourned to that popular room half-way to the roof of Domecon for a dance. Nearly all were "so-minded," and much joy was in the air till 11:00 P. M.

ICE CREAM SHOWS GRIT

R. P. Travis is writing his master's thesis on the subject of sand in ice cream, which is really (so he says) nothing but a supersaturation of lactose solution. "R. P." admits he doesn't know anything about it yet, but aims to.

ANOTHER NEW ONE

Professor C. L. Allen announced the arrival of a baby girl, March 28.

DAIRY BUILDING NEARLY FINISHED HAS NEW FEATURES

New Structure Most Completely Equipped of Its Kind

The new Dairy building which is being constructed west of the Animal Husbandry building by the J. D. Taylor Construction Corporation of Syracuse, is now three stories high. It is expected that the building will be completed on schedule time, about August 1. The roof is expected to be on by June 1.

The main building will have three floors, a basement, and an attic floor. The basement will have locker rooms, lavatories, laundry rooms, and stock-rooms. The main features of the first floor are sales rooms, an ice-cream room, a large library, and offices on the south end. The second floor will consist of testing laboratories, special rooms for graduate students, the office of the state chemist, and research rooms. The third floor will be devoted to bacteriological work, and some of its features are an incubation room and a sterilization room. Plans have not been made as to the use of the attic.

All floors of this building will be of tile and all the offices are to have linoleum mats.

Elevators and Refrigerators

Behind the main building are the rear buildings which will be used entirely for manufacturing the various dairy products. There will be special rooms for each of the more important dairy products, such as butter, cheddar cheese, Swiss cheese, cream cheese, powdered milk, condensed milk, etc.

The market milk laboratories in one of the rear buildings will be fully equipped with pasteurizers, coolers, and separators; and a bottling, filling, and capping department in the building will increase its practical nature. A complete refrigeration system with twenty cork insulated refrigerator rooms, an elevator system, and electric power distributed by fifty-five motors, all contribute to make this one of the most complete and well-equipped dairy buildings in the world.

FROSH GATHER QUIETLY

The Frosh class convened in Domecon's most famous room Friday evening, April 21, for purposes mainly social. Cass Whitnev, aided and abetted by "Ted" McNair, the class president, as a starter, reduced the gathering's dignity to the vanishing point by means of several songs. Then the girls of the class entertained by giving a stunt, "Foolish Questions." After this the chairs were expedited out of the place, and the usual ceremonies of shoe-scraping engrossed the crowd until the naughty hour of eleven.

BABCOCK COMES BACK FROM HIS STUDIES IN BERMUDA

Island Has Attractions for Him and Professor Whetzel

Prof. H. E. Babcock returned from Bermuda April 22, and in connection with his trip made a study for the Bermuda Department of Agriculture of the marketing of the colony's agricultural products. He began his investigation in New York City, to which practically all Bermuda products were shipped. He then went to Bermuda where he spent ten days studying the situation at that end.

On the trip over he states that he intended to investigate the chill room facilities of the steamship, but after being out of New York Harbor a few hours, he changed his mind and devoted the rest of his trip to internal research of the most thorough nature.

Whetzel Busily Bugging

In Bermuda, Professor Babcock spent a good deal of time with Professor H. H. Whetzel, who during his sabbatical year is serving as plant pathologist for the Bermuda Government. Bermuda is infested with plant disease and with his characteristic energy, Professor Whetzel has everybody stirred up over the situation, nor is he confining his efforts to plant diseases. When he arrived on the island, Professor Whetzel discovered that the oleander, the most beautiful shrub on the island, was fast being killed by scale. He interested the government in a spraying campaign, secured a special appropriation, and is very rapidly cleaning up the situation. According to his present plans, Professor Whetzel will return to Ithaca in June.

Professor Babcock says that he thoroughly recommends Bermuda as a wonderful place to conduct an investigation. The beauties of the Islands, combined with the personal liberties permitted, make an ideal combination for the tired professional man to enjoy.

1924 SHOWS OLD-TIME PEP AT SNAPPY REVIVAL PARTY

The class of 1924 held a party in Domecon Assembly room, March 30, at which "Al" Strong presided. The advisability of continuing the highly successful class parties of the year before was discussed from the floor. The president appointed a committee of "Elly" Ellison, Lois Douqué, Julia Lounsbury, "Larry" Corbett, and "Shem" Scheminger to provide for the success of the next meeting. "Jack" Ford, "Dink" Wickham, and "Spike" Aber gave a stunt, and "Elly" Ellison sang. The whole company participated in the last stunt, led by "Howdy" Pabst's Orchestra, and "for last year's frosh the dancing was pretty good," as some prominent seniors incognito remarked.

GOOD NEWS FOR HEIGHTS "AGS"

In answer to a rumor current about the upper campus, the architect for the new Chem Building has announced that the path leading from the Circle down to the Triphammer Bridge will not be removed by grading for the new edifice.

15 YEARS AGO

(From The Countryman 1906-7)

One of the new enterprises of the college is the Model Schoolhouse which is now being built and which will be under the direction of the Extension Department of the College of Agriculture. The schoolhouse is being built on Garden Avenue almost under the great shadow of the new Agronomy Building. (This is the present Countryman office.)

The first class in the new buildings of the College of Agriculture was held Oct. 10.

The second assembly of the year was held Nov. 1, the hostesses being Mesdames Craig, Cavanaugh, Troy, Mann, and Ayers.

At a meeting of the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations held at Baton Rouge, La., in the latter part of November, Professor L. H. Bailey was elected President of the Association.

The honor system has gone into effect in the College of Agriculture.

Professor James G. Needham has been appointed Assistant Professor of Limnology in the Department of Entomology.

Mr. Henry Ford, a native of Michigan, has recently invented a farm automobile. The inventor claims his machine will cost only \$400 and will do the work of four horses. Mr. Ford is a practical farmer which gives us reason to believe that his invention may prove useful and practical.

AG HONOR COMMITTEE

The Ag College honor committee, to which all violations of the honor system should be reported, is as follows: N. P. Brown '22, chairman; H. B. Bosworth '22, Miss E. E. Brewster '22, R. E. Britt '22, Miss R. F. Irish '22, Miss M. A. Cushman '23, A. G. Leet '23, C. H. Leonard '23, C. J. Little '23, L. W. Corbett '24, Miss M. L. Kinne '24.

SAVAGE CIVILIZES PURITANS

Professor E. S. Savage has been representing the An Hus department in the land of baked beans and learning by lecturing at Farm Bureau meetings in Sheffield and Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Mass., on April 6 and 7. Miss Esther Royce '18, and Frank A. Carroll '19, are Home and Farm Bureau managers, respectively, in Berkshire County.

OMICRON NU ELECTS

Omicron Nu, senior honor society in home economics, initiated Olive R. Jones '23, and Eva M. Peplinski '23, to membership on March 29.

DEAN MANN IS HONORED BY GOVERNOR ALLEN OF KANSAS

Makes Trip as Member of Advisory Committee on Schools

Dean Mann left, April 5, for an extended trip through the Middle West, as a member of an advisory commission appointed by Governor Allen of Kansas. Kansas has established institutions on state funds, some of which do substantially similar work, and in order to prevent unwisely duplication and competition for funds and support, all have been placed under a single board of four members with the governor as chairman, known as the State Board of Administration of Educational Institutions.

After advising with the institutions, this board has asked a commission of three persons, consisting of a representative of the U. S. Bureau of Education; L. D. Coffman, President of the University of Minnesota; and Dean Mann, to make an administrative survey to advise them with respect to the efficiency of the present system.

The field work on the survey will start at Topeka and take about three weeks after April 10; the Dean starting early in order to make some similar studies in Iowa en route.

LARGE YIELD CLEARED FROM OUR AG COLLEGE WOOD LOT

The woodlot back of the Ag barns, rented for ten years from the Meade estate, and for the last two years the property of the University, is being cleared for cultivation. It will be used to pasture sheep and hogs until the stumps can be cleared, which may take two years. The lot contains eight acres, and is worth approximately \$200 per acre. The cutting and sawing started the last of November and was finished about April 20. A total of 105,000 board feet will be cut; about 70,000 of pine and 35,000 of hardwood, as elm, maple, and oak, some of which were 260 years old. The lumber will not be disposed of for at least a year.

The lot was formerly used for a field station and general student use, but the University believed it would be of more use if under cultivation.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF TWENTY-ONE DISTRIBUTED

A report of the Committee of Twenty-one on rural educational facilities in this state is now ready, and copies are being sent to local Granges, locals of the Dairywomen's League, Farm and Home Bureaus, rural newspapers, rural high schools, and to each superintendent of rural schools. This committee, which was organized in February, 1921, is composed of three members each from the State Grange, the Dairywomen's League, the Farm and Home Bureau, the State Department of Education, the State Teachers' Association, and the College of Agriculture. The report deals with the administration, courses, and building of rural schools, and is in reality only preliminary to a more detailed report which will be issued at a later date.

DUTCHER GIVES LECTURE ON AN ELUSIVE SUBJECT

Tells of Experiments with All-Important Little Critters

Dr. R. Adams Dutcher, Professor of Chemistry at Penn State, gave a lecture on "Vitamins" on the evening of March 24. He spoke of the comparative newness of research on the subject and the difficulty of drawing definite conclusions because of the lack of standardized methods. Since the vitamin was first known and recognized, in 1910, there have been a variety of theories, many of which have been accepted for a short time and then discarded on further research. Except for the work of one chemist, who crystallized what was thought to be the vitamin, there is no clue as to the composition of the substance which the latest experimenters have called Vitamins A, B, and C. To use an expression which Dr. Dutcher thought appropriate, "vitamins are the jazz-babies of the universe."

Dr. Dutcher has been doing chemical research work for a number of years, but at present the vitamin question is taking up the greater part of his time. He is carrying on many experiments on small animals to determine the presence of the vitamin and the results of a lack or of a sufficiency of them in the diet.

OMICRON NU ALTERS ITS CONSTITUTION AT CONCLAVE

Mu Chapter of Omicron Nu sent Eva M. Peplinski '23, as delegate to the National Conclave at the University of Illinois, April 13-15. At this conclave the constitution was revised so that Omicron Nu now meets the need for an honor society in home economics. Elections are made on a basis similar to Phi Kappa Phi. Under this provision a more active chapter will be possible at Cornell. National projects for the next two years include co-operation with the American Home Economics Association in standardizing courses of study in home economics and the establishment of a scholarship fund for research.

Recognition was given at this conclave to the Alumnae Chapter of Omicron Nu at Cornell.

AG CREWS CRUISE

The Ag College has three crews rowing on the inlet at present, all husky defenders of our crew record of last year. Their main difficulty seems to lie in their surplus of strength, as was manifested when "Bill" Norman, raging at the slow progress of the gig, broke his oarlock. Aside from a few minor mishaps, such as that, and a collision with the good ship "Horton," affairs are very seagoing and shipshape.

DAIRY 6 TRAVELS SOME

Professor H. E. Ross took the Dairy 6 class to Cortland and Homer, April 22, on an inspection trip of milk plants.

It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death, on April 1, of Mrs. Sue Hayward Bentley, wife of Professor John Bentley, Jr., of the department of forestry. Both faculty and students have expressed their very great sympathy. Those who had the privilege of knowing her intimately delight to remember that she possessed to an unusual degree the traits that make for real friendship.

"NUBBINS"

No issue of The Countryman would be complete without a reference to Dr. Warren's last visit to Washington. He went March 30 to confer with Dr. H. C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Markets, and returned April 2.

Dr. O. B. Kent of the Poultry Department is now editing "Poultry Science," a bimonthly 32-page magazine devoted to the interests of the American Association of Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry.

Professor M. V. Atwood, at the annual meeting of the Central New York Press Association in Utica, April 8, was elected president of that body. He had been secretary of the organization for a number of years.

The bill for the standardization of the fat content in ice cream which Professor "Huge" Troy has been pushing has passed the legislature, together with a bill prohibiting the sale of foreign fats and oils in milk.

The An Hus department held a regular auction March 25, at which twenty horses were sold at an average price of \$130 each. The bidding was brisk, the entire lot being sold, mainly to local farmers, in about an hour.

SPRING HAS COME

And with it greetings such as these: Miss K. L. Slingerland '20, and J. L. Buys '19, announced their engagement on March 12.

Margaret A. Cushman '23, and "Jack" Fleming '22, announced their engagement April 2.

Charles C. Congdon '22, told the world of his engagement to Miss Marian Shepard of Norfolk on April 13.

Henry G. F. Hamann '22, made public on April 18 his engagement to Miss Grace E. Fleming of Ticonderoga.

Llewellyn Turner '23, was married on April 5 to Miss Bertha L. Rockwell, librarian at Bailey Hall.

Announcement has just been made of the marriage of Kathryn Blanche Brooks '22, to True McLean '22 (M.E.).

Miss Margaret W. Morrow '21, is engaged to "Jack" Pope '22.

Miss Fanny E. French '24, and D. B. Perrine '22, announced their engagement April 23.

FOR SALE: 4½ YARDS FIRST CLASS VITAMINS

"Doc" Maynard Has Large Collection of Vita-Bugs—Hardy Variety

"Doc" Maynard out at An Hus has been boiling, dissecting, frying, grinding, soaking, squeezing, and otherwise maltreating innocent and law-abiding kernels of wheat to pry loose from them their vitamins. His operations have been successful to the extent that he has finally cornered some fifty-eight million of the little brutes in a bottle; enough to keep the Dom-econ cafeteria going for about three days. The funny part of it is that they are like the fourth dimension in that one cannot put his finger on them. "Doc" says he doesn't know hardly how to measure them; by the foot, the pound, the quart, or the skein. "Doc" shows how much he cares for his vitamins by feeding them to his rats, and to show how much the rats care for the vitamins, several of them have expired totally from disappointment in not getting their share. "Carry on" is "Doc's" motto, however, and he continues to grow rats and vitamins.

DEAN EGGS ON RUNNERS AT THE HEN MEN'S PARTY

Much excitement prevailed on March 29 at a social meeting of the staff and employees of the Poultry Department. Refreshments were served and the entertainment took the form of a take-off on the Michigan track-meet, with impersonations of officials, runners, etc. Among the guests present were Dean and Mrs. Mann, and in presenting prizes to winners of the various events, Dean Mann congratulated "Mary" Bradley on winning the egg relay race, and said that this was the first time in history an egg had been successfully relayed.

DAIRYERS DELVE DEEP STUDYING STALE STUFF

Down in the sub-sub-cellar of the Dairy Building, are a number of vats and tanks full of experiments, chemicals, and extremely peculiar smells. Professor McCurdy of rural engineering has been experimenting with sewage disposal from creameries and milk plants, and Dr. A. W. Peters, a Harvard graduate holding a University Fellowship here, has been conducting research concerning utilization of creamery by-products and wastes. This involves a detailed study of decay-causing bacteria, which, judging by the smell, seem to be very powerful organisms.

JUNIOR KISSED COW'S FOOT

The members of the An Hus 17 class went on a little judging frolic, April 15, to Etna and Freeville. Professor C. L. Allen ran the party with an iron hand, squelching all incipient flirtations with pretty milkmaids en route. The feature of the trip was furnished by an earnest but too curious junior who seriously impeded the progress of a kicking heifer's hind foot with his olfactory organ.

THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

Devoted to Neighborhood Happenings at the Top of "The Hill"

Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

DAVE COOK, Editor

Vol. III May, 1922 No. 8

Our Last Editorial Whack

A student editor's prosy conclusions after a year's work on such a unique and diminutive journal as this Cornell Campus Countryman will cause very little comment. In substance they are light; in literary expression, poor. The only thing left is their intent, and to say "he meant well" is no praise.

The finest experience we have been granted in this work has been the frank and friendly contact with the folks in the Ag College. The damnable indifference, rough pioneer heartlessness, and even calculated disdain which exists in some quarters at Cornell needs more of this human, natural understanding. We are glad to be in the Ag College. Cornell, with all its inhuman aspects, possesses the rugged, surging forces which will undoubtedly carry it to ultimate success and we believe that the Ag College will contribute much towards this development, because we already possess that human friendliness which the entire university needs. Cornell has, at present, of course, more students than it can carefully and understandingly educate. Bigness has been confused with greatness and out of it all we have become indifferent to the human problems of the university.

Another conclusion we have reached is not so optimistic. We have sized up "the average students!" To say that they are lazy, uncritical, irreligious, indifferent to art and literature, deluded by false honors, selfish, blase, irresponsible, and lacking initiative—that would be severe. We will simply say that they seem prone to waste some of their opportunities.

Were we to draw up precepts for the guidance of future classes (and with what eagerness they seek and follow them!) we would still follow the standard formula of placing academic work first, emphasizing the necessity for mastering technique and gaining a reputation for doing little jobs well, and would then urge an energetic participation in some student activity which guaranteed good social contacts and general experience.

—and so we close, murmuring regrets at parting from such fascinat-

ing work. Our successor strides in energetically. He introduces himself, and we are glad that it is "Dave."

Please

To begin with, this job is new to us. Our own inimitable "Chil" Leonard has passed it on, somewhat reluctantly, 'tis true; because he must concern himself with the front part of the issue as well as with his college work. We think that he still keeps an eye on us, though, and that gives us sufficient reassurance to tackle the proposition. For, gentle, kind, patient, and good lookin' reader, it is a proposition.

We know you want the more important news of the Ag College, and don't want to be bothered by the price of eggs in Ecuador or the number of bricks in Roberts Hall (Didja ever stop to think what an awful lot there must be?) or like data. We suspicion that you've got something up your sleeve which you think ought to go in this sheet. Now we know that you are not tongue-tied or afflicted with writer's cramp, so just loosen up and get that choice, succulent, and delectable bit of news into tangible form. Here's a little secret: the Countryman is the proud possessor of a box in the Roberts Hall P. O. Just shove your gems of thought into it, and we will eagerly pounce on the same.

Get Acquainted

"Prof" Everett's Extension courses provide safety-valves for pent-up opinions among the students, and recent occurrences have proven that the Arts students who have strayed up the hill into our midst also have pent-up opinions. The Ag students have been told how little they knew, how much the rest of the world knew, and made to feel ruffled, digusted, or amused, according to the temperament of the individuals entertaining the suggestions made. Which all shows a healthy tendency on the part of two big colleges on the hill to become better acquainted. It is decidedly unfortunate that these two colleges cannot meet in a social way on common ground. We hear whispers—nay, we even see elbow-nudging going on—that it's being done at the Ag assembly dances. Possibly, but that is not a recognized or planned meeting, and the Arts people are given only a more or less clandestine greeting. The folks from the lower campus are not really more than two-thirds as bulgey-browed as a bunch as we think them, and we know full well that we farmers are not more than two-thirds as mentally felt-booted as they think we are. It would be impossible under existing facilities for the Ag College to entertain all the Arts people at once because of reasons both numerous and numerical, but at least let us look each other over, Ags and Arts, with a more charitable eye. Get acquainted.

The bushes and shrubs around the Countryman office have had a spring haircut and their whiskers trimmed. Look us over.

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

Twin Jersey bull calves were but are no more. The An Hussars have suffered a severe loss in that two promising youngsters of the genus Jersicus, born April 8, saw all they cared to of this mundane sphere in two short weeks, and bereaved their mother by dying from—well—the student help is suspicious.

"Hank" Hamann, who made the exhibit of the poultry department which went to Holland last year, is now busy making a relief map of New York State to show the distribution of certification, pedigreeing and extension work of the department. The map is being made of paper pulp, and will be five by eight feet in dimension.

Of late the budding pomology dubs of Course 1 have been dubbing the budding trees in the profs' orchards hereabout everything from d—n (meaning "darn") to gol d—n. Said orchards in some cases received a pruning to make men weep, but as Dr. Carrick remarked in lecture, "It is surprising what injuries trees will recover from sometimes." Hikes through the mud were the rule, and 'twas no mean thing to come home without leaving a golosh or two stuck in the mud as a testimonial to its viscosity.

"Doc" Bates has a new spring hat with the following specifications: Weight—about five lbs.; size—a shade larger than his old one; material—uncertain; finish—good; capacity—around six qts. This hat came from the Pima Indian reservation in Arizona as part of an invitation to "come and make heap long stay," but "Doc" seems firmly wedded to his Roberts Hall tepee.

"Prof" Riley has been giving out some profound thoughts in R. E. 3 of late, and he has some of the patients in his course wondering if there really is a spark gap in a cornplanter and how many acres there are in a magnetic field.

A temporary shortage of beds was reported in the An Hus hospital, when three old lady swine brought a sum total of twenty-eight little swinelets into the cold, cruel world. All are doing well at present, although "Bob" Hinman says that one of the cafeterias with only nine seats has twelve regular patrons.

The extension department was all wrought up about a letter received about the day after March 31, requesting the services of one P. L. Dunn, to lecture in Gravesville in an Anti-tobacco crusade. He passed the buck, and several other members of the staff were bitten badly before it was discovered that the writer of the letter, "A. P. Rilfool," carried a distinct connotation in his name. Rumor has it that the writer had a college education and should have known better.

WILD LIFE SCHOOL TAMED BY LACK OF ENOUGH FUNDS

An effort is being made to secure another appropriation for the game farm and school at the next meeting of the State Legislature. At its last session it failed to appropriate sufficient funds for the continuance and enlargement of the farm, which was established in 1917. The Game Protective Association of New York has received many requests for information from men wishing to attend a college where they could learn game farming. Dean Mann has sent a letter to over 130 men who have applied for information with respect to entering the University for instruction in game farming, explaining that the Legislature had failed to make a sufficient appropriation so that the technical work in the game farm department has been discontinued for the present. He also said, however, that regular course 1—The Conservation of Wild Life and Game Farming—and other allied lines of study will be carried on as usual. The fact that appropriations would be asked for at the next meeting of the State Legislature was stated and the men asked to notify the dean if they wished to be informed when the work is resumed.

CORNELL IN CANADA

Professor Alma Binzel of the School of Home Economics accepted an invitation from the Ontario Agricultural Association to speak at its annual meeting in Toronto, April 18, and 19. Miss Binzel lectured before the section composed of school trustees and kindergarten teachers, and also addressed the kindergarten, primary, home, and school sections of the gathering.

"HOW DOTH THE BUSY BEE"

The apiary department managed to obtain three hundred dollars worth of honey out of twenty-five producing colonies last year. The bees have already started on this year's crop.

OF INTEREST

The regular students here in the college are prone to attach too little significance to the work done in the various departments during the winter course. The following is an extract from a letter received by Professor Troy of the dairy department from a man attending last term's dairy short course:

"It is hard for me to realize that it is two months since I left Cornell, the time passes so quickly; in fact, it only seems a few days ago since I went to Cornell to take the short course. The work was so interesting and we were kept so busy that it was one of the most pleasant as well as one of the shortest three months I think I ever spent. The more I think about it, the more agreeably surprised I am at the amount of material that was given in such a short length of time. And, too, what was an equal surprise to me was the character of the work given which was so much more practical, and, therefore, useful to the man in the commercial field

than I expected to find it. I will never cease to be glad that I took the course, for it is worth to me much more than it cost in both time and money. I will always be a booster for Cornell, not only because of the type of instruction given, but because of the character and efficiency of the instructors who give it."

CONSTRUCTION BEGINS ON NEW DRYING AND SEED HOUSE

Ground was broken during the week of April 10 out east of the Ag barns for the erection of a new building for drying and storing of seeds. The new building will have two stories, the second story being used mainly for storing and drying the many different kinds of seed. It will contain an electric thresher and seed cleaner, and a steam dryer for making dry determinations of corn silage.

CORNELL ON LONG ISLAND

At the last session of the legislature an appropriation of \$46,000 was made for the establishment of an experiment station on Long Island. The station will be conducted jointly by the Ag College and the Geneva experiment station. The department of vegetable gardening will have a man there most of the time.

KUMQUATS GET CANNED

A large crate of kumquats was received by one of the instructors in Domecon on the morning of April 14, as a gift from a home economics student whose home is in Florida.

The Domeconners promptly canned the fruit and set it on the top shelf, where it awaits some state occasion, for nothing less could induce the department to open it.

UNCLASSIFIED COLUMN

The recent epidemic of rubber-tired spectacles among An Hus circles has caused such concern that Professor "Hy" Wing has issued an order forbidding anyone to wear them into the cow barns for fear of throwing the test cows off their feed.

R. L. Gillette, B.S. '17, who has finished his work for a master's degree, has gone to Washington to take up soil survey work.

On the evening of March 20, the Dairy Club met, for purposes of initiation, eating, and society. Professor "Huge" Troy gave an address, and everybody helped out in the social meeting.

Professor "Hy" Wing took in a little committee meeting at Chicago, April 14, which dealt with the rules and regulations of the Students' National Contest in Judging Dairy Cattle.

R. G. Knapp, B.S. '20, of the department of farm management, has completed his work for his doctor's degree, and is now interested in co-operation between the Federal Bureau of Markets and the college.

AG COLLEGE SENDS OUT OVER A MILLION PUBLICATIONS

For the year 1921 there was a total of 1,477,723 publications sent out by the College of Agriculture, and this year shows an increase already as there was a total of 173,647 publications for March alone.

Practically all the publications have a wide circulation but the Rural School Leaflet has the largest of all. This leaflet, a quarterly, reaches 125,000 people four times a year. A single edition fills forty packing cases and weighs ten tons. Of the four issues three are for the girls and boys and one, a manual, is for the teachers.

WHEREIN OUR OWN SAVAGE PUTS HIS FOOT IN IT AGAIN

It has been reported that "Prof" Savage, while crossing Tower Road up by the Poultry Building, misstepped and went into the mud up to his knee, pulling his foot out with a Mack truck on it. The driver of the truck was very grateful to "Prof" and said he had been stuck two days and a half, and had experienced considerable difficulty in holding his breath because it was a strong one. "Prof" immediately inquired where he got it, and if so, how much—which all goes to show that the mud on Tower Road has been very, very deep this spring.

HINMAN WORRIES COOTIES

"Bob" Hinman has been after the cooties again. No, "Bob" hasn't "got 'em," but some of the college sheep have, and he and some of his able assistants have been subjecting the only members of the college who wear guaranteed all-wool coats to a spring housecleaning. Which housecleaning consists of a trip into a tub of evil-smelling liquid which makes a sheep tick think twice before deciding to continue living.

"BOBBY" HEAVY AND HAPPY

Bobby Domecon, now eight months old, balances the scales at fourteen pounds. His mothers report that a better-natured lad never lived, and he invariably tries to show the sunny side of his disposition to visitors, along with his newest tricks. Bobbie reported a satisfactory vacation, but was so glad to see his youthful aunties back that he wept with joy for fifteen minutes straight one day.

BRADLEY WRITING BOOK

Dr. J. C. Bradley, who conducted the Cornell Entomological Society expedition to South America last year, has been in Boston engaged in writing a book on travel and expedition which will cover many experiences in that continent.

YES HE DOES!

"Hal" Mills, who recently bought a large farm over on West Hill, rolls up to the vegetable gardening offices every morning in his limousine.

B. A. GOES SOUTH

Bristow Adams went to Lexington, Ky., April 19, to speak before the National University Extension Association on the subject of publicity.

Pitchin' horseshoes

don't help much to get the crops in, but a little practice at it on a rainy day may mean a lot. You'll be glad you had it when you

join your county picnic

to Ithaca next month. Ask the county agent about the state-wide horse-shoe pitchin' contest to be staged at this year's

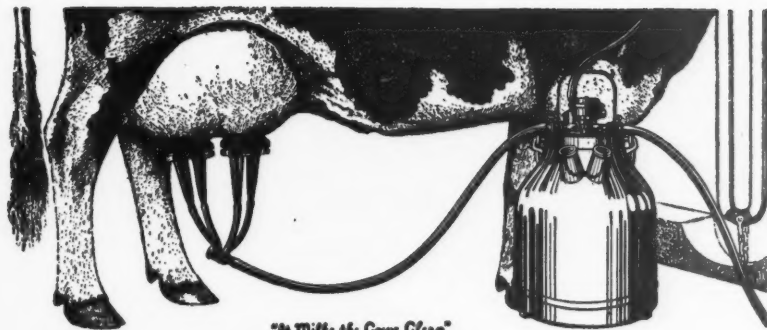
Farmers' Field Days at Cornell

and think about your chances for the leather medal. Family picnic parties will be headed this way from all over the state and there'll be a good time here for everyone.

June 22 and 23, 1922

are the dates. Save 'em for your summer picnic and to get acquainted with your agricultural college when you can see things growing. All the pros will be here and some of them may surprise you with the horseshoes! There are rumors of speakers and some music, but more of that next month. Meanwhile, plan to come and bring the family.

**New York State College of Agriculture
Ithaca, N. Y.**



"It Milks the Cows Clean"

SIMPLICITY

After the broad fact that the Burrell milks the cows with unsurpassed satisfaction to the user, the most outstanding feature of the Burrell Milker is its *simplicity*

OF COURSE the remarkable satisfaction given by the Burrell Milker is due to the perfection of its individual parts; for instance, the Positive Relief Pulsator, the Moisture Trap, the Automatic Controller, and the Air-Cushion Teat-Cups—all of which we have told you about in previous advertisements. But as a result of these perfect-functioning parts, which together make up the machine in its entirety, there is one great characteristic of the Burrell Milker—*Simplicity!*

The illustration above indicates this simplicity. The single tube from the pail to the cow is typical; likewise, the Air-Cushion Teat-

Cups, made of non-corrodible nickel silver, almost as simple as a thimble and free of rubber linings; also the Automatic Controller.

A thorough acquaintance with the Burrell will enhance your appreciation of *simplicity* in a milking machine, as well as practically determine your preference for the Burrell Milker. Your first step in becoming intimately acquainted with the Burrell Milker is to send for the new catalog. There is no obligation whatever attached to such a request, and you should at least go that far in knowing *for yourself* what you can have in a milking machine by the *right* selection—a Burrell.

The Burrell has been continuously on the American market longer than any other power milking machine

D.H. BURRELL & CO. INC.

Little Falls

TRADE MARK

New York

BURRELL

B . L . K

He lost enough cream every six months to pay for a De Laval

"I had a cream separator that I had been using and thought was all right. I have five cows and had been selling cream and feeding skim-milk to the hogs as fast as separated. A few days ago I sold the hogs and left the skimmed milk in the can. The next day I noticed cream on it. I was so surprised that I skimmed it off by hand, churned it and made one pound and six ounces of butter.

"It took little figuring to show how much cream I had been feeding my hogs each day. I figured I had paid the price of a No. 15 De Laval every six months."

This letter is typical of many letters we receive.

Perhaps this same thing is happening to you and you don't realize it. If you are using an old or partly worn-out separator, or are skimming by hand, undoubtedly you are wasting enough cream to pay for a De Laval in a short time. The waste of cream occurring every day is criminal—more than enough to pay for the entire output of the De Laval Factory.

Most any kind of cream separator will do fairly good work the first few months,

when it is new. But if it is cheaply made, after the first few months your trouble will begin.

And the worst of your experience with such a machine will not be the fact that it wears out quickly or that it runs hard, or that you are piling up repair expenses, but that you are losing a lot of butter-fat.

Why take chances at all when you can get a De Laval which has won hundreds of prizes, thousands of contests, and is used by millions? Experience has proved that it is the best cream separator that money can buy, and in the long run the cheapest.

Order your De Laval now and let it begin saving cream right away. See the local De Laval Agent, or if you don't know him, write to nearest office

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Sooner or later you will use a
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